Sherwoodia galacifolia (Torr. & Gray) nom. nov.

Shortia galacifolia Torr. & Gray, in Am. Journ. Sci. I. **42**: 48. 1842.

The story of this species is given by C. S. Sargent, together with an illustration, in *Garden & Forest* for December, 1888; by Geo. Vasey in the First Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 387, *pl. 11.* 1889; and by Alice Lounsberry in Southern Wild Flowers and Trees. 1901.

Sherwoodia uniflora (Maxim.) nom. nov.

Schizocodon uniflorus Maxim. Bull. Acad. Petersb. **12**: 71. 1868.
Shortia uniflora Maxim. l. c. **16**: 225. 1871. W. Wats. in Bot. Mag. *pl. 8166.* 1907.

Native of Japan. Duplicate types, collected by *Maximowicz* in prov. Senano and Nambu, Nippon, are in the Columbia University Herbarium.

Sherwoodia rotundifolia (Maxim.) nom. nov.

Schizocodon rotundifolius Maxim. l. c. **22**: 497. 1888.
Shortia rotundifolia Makino, in Tokyo Bot. Mag. **9**: 103. 1895.

Yayeyama Islands, Japan.

Sherwoodia sinensis (Hemsley) nom. nov.

Shortia sinensis Hemsley, in Hook. Ic. Pl. *pl. 2624.* 1899.

Menytze, Yunnan, China, *Henry 11490.* Duplicate type in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

New York Botanical Garden.

CRATAEGUS IN NEW MEXICO

By W. W. Eggleston

This group is scarce in this region, being found only in the mountains at high altitudes. The herbarium of the New Mexico Agricultural College contains *Crataegus rivularis* Nutt. and *Crataegus erythropoda* Ashe (*C. Cerronis* Nelson) from central New Mexico, which extends their range much farther south than previously reported. The surprising thing to me was a species of

the group Tenuifoliae. This group has not been known before west of the Mississippi River; but this discovery is only in line with facts recently ascertained in regard to the high altitudes of New Mexico, namely, that many of the plants of our northeastern flora, or closely allied species, occur there at altitudes above 2,400 meters. For this information I am indebted to Professor V. M. Spaulding, of the Desert Botanical Laboratory.

This species of the Tenuifoliae can be characterized as follows:

Crataegus Wootoniana sp. nov.

Leaves ovate, 2–4.5 cm. long, 1.5–4.5 cm. wide, acute at the apex, broadly cuneate or truncate at the base, serrate or doubly serrate with fine straight teeth and 3–4 pairs of broad acute straight lobes, membranaceous, glabrous, dull light-green above, paler below; petioles slender, 1–2 cm. long: corymbs many-flowered, glabrous; flowers about 1 cm. wide; calyx glabrous, calyx-lobes lanceolate-acuminate, entire, about 4 mm. long, pink, persistent, erect or spreading in fruit; stamens about 10; styles 3–4: fruit ellipsoidal, red, 6–10 mm. thick, 8–12 mm. long; nutlets usually 3, strongly ridged on the back, 5–7 mm. long; nest of nutlets 5–6 mm. thick. A shrub sometimes 3 meters high, armed with curved spines 2–4.5 cm. long, vegetative twigs glabrous, reddish-brown becoming ash-gray.

Specimens examined: *584, O. B. Metcalfe*, Mogollon Mts., on or near the west fork of the Gila River, Socorro Co., New Mexico; "Head of Little creek. Scarce. A shrub 10 ft. high, Aug. 23, 1903, 8,000 ft.;" type in the Gray Herbarium, cotypes (used in the description), sheets of the same number in the herbaria of the New York Botanical Garden, U. S. National Museum, and of the New Mexico Agricultural College; type of flowers, *182, Turner*, White Mts., Lincoln Co., New Mexico, North Eagle, 1½ miles above forks, May 22, 1899, 8,000 ft.

New York Botanical Garden.

REVIEWS

Punnett's Mendelism*

The first edition of this essay was printed in May, 1905, and the second revised edition in February, 1907. The outline of

* Punnett, R. C. Mendelism. Second Edition. Pp. viii + 85, *f.* 7. Cambridge: Macmillan and Bowes; London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd. 1907.